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TCS 4377/70

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Directorate of Intelligence
24 April 1970

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Preliminary Assessment of the New Soviet
Bomber

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1. [REDACTED] This was the first evidence that the USSR had a prototype of a new strategic bomber under development.

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2. [REDACTED] The general configuration and size of the aircraft are evident, but specific details are not clear.

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3. [REDACTED] It probably will be about 1973 or 1975--some four to six years--before the aircraft would be ready for operational service.

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4. This lead time estimate is based on the development programs for comparable Soviet aircraft. The TU-22 Blinder, for example, is believed to have made its first flight in 1957 or possibly 1958 and entered service in 1962. Recent lead times for the development of modern combat aircraft have been longer: the Flagon interceptor made its first flight in 1961 and was operational in 1967, and the Foxbat fighter first flew in 1964 and is expected to enter service in 1970.

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5. The intelligence information now available is not adequate for a firm assessment of the new bomber's performance characteristics. [REDACTED]

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is no information on the type of engine installed. The preliminary estimate given below was prepared by the Foreign Technology Division of the USAF and assumes the use of an uprated version of the NK-144 afterburning turbofan used in the Soviet supersonic transport. Performance of the TU-22 Blinder is shown for comparison.

	<u>New Bomber</u>	<u>TU-22 Blinder</u>
Gross weight	254,000 lbs	185,000 lbs
Maximum speed		
at high altitude	over Mach 2	Mach 1.5
at sea level	high subsonic	under 400 kts
Combat radius*		
Unrefueled		
6,600 lbs of bombs	2,600 nm	1,800 nm
AS-4 Kitchen missile	2,700 nm	1,500 nm
One refueling		
6,600 lbs of bombs	3,700 nm**	2,350 nm
AS-4 Kitchen missile	3,800 nm**	2,100 nm

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6. More precise analysis will be possible [REDACTED] but it may be some time--perhaps a year--before enough data are obtained for reliable detailed estimates.

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* Distances shown are based on a high altitude, all subsonic mission. Use of low altitudes or supersonic dash would reduce combat radius.

** Refueled distances are comparable to the 30- to 40-percent increase estimated for the TU-22. The actual amount of the increase depends on the type of tanker used and the mission profile flown.

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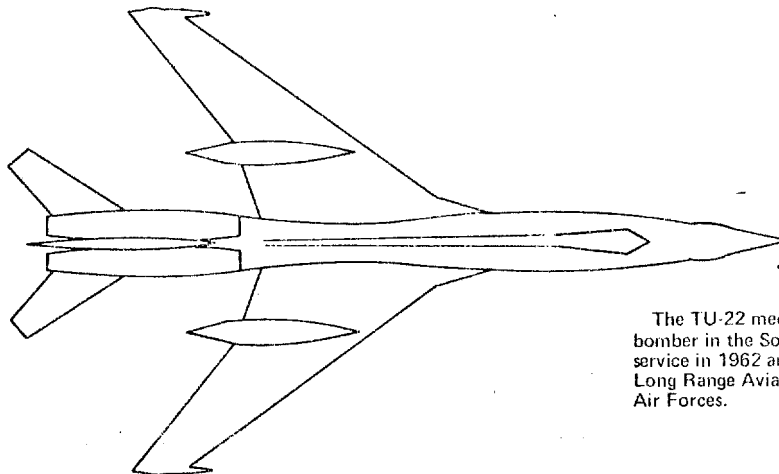
8. The present Soviet bomber forces are composed mainly of aircraft which have already been in service for some 10 to 15 years. The TU-16 Badger medium bomber, which entered service in 1954, still forms about two-thirds of the total bomber strength of Long Range Aviation and the Naval Air Forces. The TU-95 Bear and M-type Bison heavy bombers have been in service since 1956 and their numbers already are declining.

9. The TU-22 Blinder, first entered service in 1962, but has been deployed in only limited numbers. There is evidence that the Soviets are dissatisfied with this aircraft, and it is believed to have gone out of production in 1969. Thus, the Soviets clearly have a requirement for new aircraft if they intend to maintain their manned bomber capabilities through the Seventies and beyond.

10. The size and general characteristics of the new aircraft place it somewhere between existing Soviet medium and heavy bombers, but a firmer evaluation of its capabilities will depend on more information on actual performance characteristics.

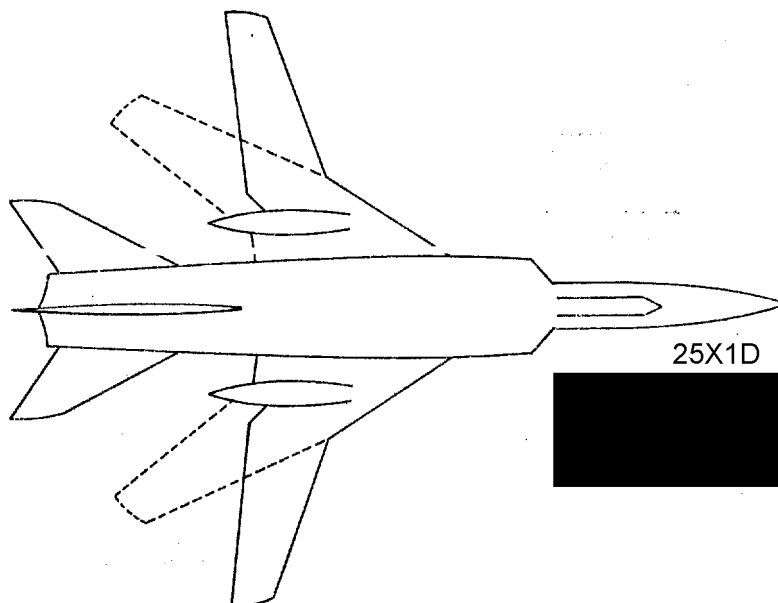
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Comparison of NEW SOVIET BOMBER with TU-22 Blinder and US FB-111



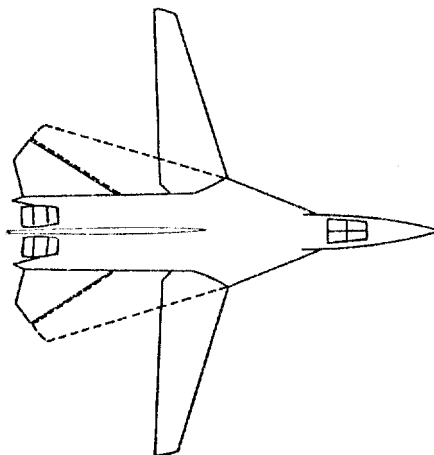
TU-22 BLINDER

The TU-22 medium bomber is the newest bomber in the Soviet inventory. It entered service in 1962 and is deployed with both Long Range Aviation and the Soviet Naval Air Forces.



NEW BOMBER
(Provisional Drawing)

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US FB-111

The FB-111 is the most recent bomber developed by the US. It is now entering service with the Strategic Air Command in limited numbers.

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